FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 7, 1846. [NO. 1505.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

N. O. SUGAR & RIO COFFEE.

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans Sugar,
50 bags green Rio Coffee. For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 31. 4tf

NEW FIRM.

J. SUNDHEIMER & Co. are now receiving, at the late stand of Sundheimer and Register, in Lumberton, a large and elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Dry Goods of all descriptions, Groceries, &c. &c. direct from New York, which they will sell on the best terms to their old friends and customers, and the public generally.

SUNDHEIMER & CO.
Lumberton, N. C. March 31, 1846. 4-2wpd

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 31. 4tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1846.—

A—Mrs. Mary J. Atkins, John Autry, Jas. J. Anders.
B—William B. Bolton, William A. Banks, Patrick Banks, William D. [illegible] Bruton, Calder Bright, George T. Buck, [illegible] Bryant, John Brown, W. M. Blount, Mrs. Martha [illegible], William Bowen, Barfield B. Berk, C. D. Parks.
C—W. F. Carter, Archibald Cameron, I. H. Collier, Agnes Cameron, Archibald Campbell, Miss Ann Carter, John Colvin, Franklin Carpenter, Malcolm Clark, Senr., Miss [illegible] Clemmons, W. F. Carter, Daniel Cosby, Alexander Campbell, Miss Matilda Chiswell, James H. Curtis, A. [illegible] William Cannon.
D—Mrs. Robena Duncan, Mrs. Harriet N. Davis, James Davis, Esq., A. A. Denman, Esq., Thomas Dunn, Jas. C. Doyle.
E—Robert Ethidge, Messrs. Edwards & West.
F—John Ford, Mrs. [illegible] Freeman, Mrs. [illegible] Flowers, Miss Celia Finlayson.
G—Thomas Glover, Alfred Gaines, [illegible] Gillis, [illegible] Gilmore, Ann Godwin, Betsey Grady, Mrs. [illegible] Grady, Mrs. Susan Grady, Mrs. Jane [illegible].
H—G. Hall, W. [illegible] Hix, E. A. Harper, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Hargrove.
I—Mrs. Margaret Ingram.
J—R. Jones, Charles Jones, Mrs. Parmenter Johnson, Mrs. Mary Jackson, Lemuel Jenks.
K—Mrs. M. [illegible] King, W. Keeler.
L—Robt. Langdon, Wm. Lewis, Miss Catherine Jane Lee, Joseph Lewis.
M—Henry N. Monroe, Edwin Melton, James Murphy, [illegible] Monroe, Dr. Alfred Moore, John [illegible] Moore, Duncan J. Monroe, John A. Morris, Daniel [illegible].
Mc—[illegible] McLeod, Miss Flora J. McN[illegible], Miss Martha J. McLean, Angus McL[illegible], Miss Margaret McDonald, James F. McKay, Wm. McRae, [illegible] McAlister, [illegible] McNeill, [illegible] McKay, [illegible] John McKay.
O—Jesse Oakley.
P—[illegible] Pittman, Elias Pope, H. F. [illegible].
R—John Raybon, [illegible].
S—Wm. J. Smith, Wm. Smith, John Stewart, John D. Sinclair, Miss Eliza Scott, Miss Margaret B. Smith, Mrs. Catharine Smith, John F. Smith, [illegible], W. C. Sewell, Henry Strachn, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Miss Mary Ann Shaw, Miss Margaret Smith, John B. [illegible], [illegible] Shaw, Esq., Duncan B. Shaw.
T—A. A. Trick.
W—James Williams, Zion Williams, Joseph Williams, Col. Mansfield Ware, Mrs. George Wilson.
4 JOHN MacRAE, P. M.

Brilliant Schemes!!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*.

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 14 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 11, 1846.

PRIZES.

$30,000, 12,000, 6,000, 3,500, 3,227, 3,000, 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 100, &c.

75 *Numbers*—12 *Ballots*.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$50,000!

On Saturday, April 18, 1846.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 15 for 1846, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., containing the following

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Grand Prize of 20,000, 1 do. of 12,000, 1 do. of 10,000, 1 Prize of 9,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,172, 2 Prizes of 1,600, 1 of 2,500, 20 of 2,000, 40 of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,	$180 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	90 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	22 50

$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 16 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday April 25, 1846.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,477, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
March 26, 1846. 4-2dpd

TAKEN UP,

AND entered on the Stray Book of Richmond county, on the 16th inst., a small black HORSE, four or five years old, 2 hind feet white, 14 hands high, and in low order.

P. STANSILL, Ranger.
Fair Ground, Richmond county, 10 miles North of Rockingham, March 23, 1846. 4-3w-pd

Rec'd per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS Northern CIDER,
14 ditto ditto Vinegar,
50 ditto ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto first quality Ohio Whiskey,
25 ditto Apple Brandy,
25 ditto American ditto,
10 boxes Cheese.
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 31. 4tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, 32; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions, but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on the river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, to be used in connection with the steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

WHO CAN DOUBT

THE VIRTUES OF JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC?

SOMERVILLE, N. J. Nov. 26, 1842.

Dr. Jayne:—Dear Sir: I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of the head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic previous to which he positively avers, he had not a single hair on his head. The hair now completely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
P. MASON.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr. Mason, in Somerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK.
New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 30, 1846. 4-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.
Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

CANDLES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price*. The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1846. 1-3m

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 73-tf

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silesias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gimps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 23. 3-2m

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Haircloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Pork and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres, black, brown, inv. green, and blue English do. dot figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silesias; Paper Cambric black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays blue and York Drills; Kent'ky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery, Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.
March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Ginghams; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kos. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Teas; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes,
10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.
For sale by H. BRANSON.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

RICH DRESS GOODS.

NEW STYLES.

W. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of graduated Swiss Muslin Robes; embr'd Ombre Tarlton Ditto, (Evening dresses;) graduated Broche Muslin and Muslin Gingham Robes; Broche, Satin Stripe, and Ombre Balzorines and Bereges; Mourning and ½ Mourning ditto; ditto Marquisse; Printed French Lawns and Muslins. Also, embr'd Lace Shawls and Scarfs; Berege Shawls and Scarfs; super worked Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs; French worked Chimezittes; under Collars and Collarettes; under Sleeves; Silk Gloves and Mitts; light col'd and black Kid Gloves; Bonnets and Flowers, &c., &c., with a variety of other Spring and Summer Goods, too tedious to mention, which will be sold cheap for *Cash*, or to those who will pay when called on.

Fayetteville, March 24, 1846. 3-3w

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chimezetts; Scarfs; cotton and silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials; Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Hay Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Cooper's Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.
March 21, 1846. 3-2m

LIME.

350 CASKS Thomaston LIME, in good order. Apply to
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 23. 3-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Fruit and Toy Store,

12 BOXES RAISINS,
4 ditto fresh Lemons,
10,000 Principe and Havana Cigars,
Preserved Ginger,
Nutmegs, Cloves,
Young Hyson Tea,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Sperm Candles, Pickles, &c., for sale by
W. PRIOR.
March 21. 3-3w

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

Received per Cotton Plant, last week,

9 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 do. New Orleans do.
50 bags green Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. new crop Cuba Molasses,
10 bbls. Northern Cider Vinegar,
30 do. Northern Whiskey,
20 do. Apple Brandy,
10 boxes Cheese,
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 23, 1846. 3-tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Angus Shaw and Malcom Shaw *vs.* John B. Kelly and Alexander McCaskill.

In Equity—Original Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McCaskill, one of the Defendants in the above cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said Alexander McCaskill to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Samuel C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 2-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Thomas Powell *vs.* Betsey Powell, Polly Parker, Gilbert Brumble and wife Becky, William Bullard and wife Suckey, Ambrose Bullard, and Daniel Powell.

Petition for division of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, Polly Parker and Daniel Powell, do not reside within the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, and answer, plead, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

1500t WM. MILLICAN, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Harness HORSE. A credit may be had if desirable.
C. B. MALLETT.
March 23. 3tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well, I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

WINSTED, Conn. Augt. 5, 1845.

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me.

I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent you a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief; my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people hearing of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me; and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me last week, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,

CORDELIA CADY.

"*Truth is Stranger than Fiction.*"—*Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.*—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per Bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of cloths; fancy and black cassimere; french cassimeres; fancy marseilles and satin vestings; buff ditto; balzorines; french muslins & lawns; baraises; embroidered swiss and jaconet muslins; cambrics; victoria lawn; alpacas; cambleteen; drap d'ette; drap devene; chambrays; kremlins; cotton plaids; earlston; gingams; linens; edgings; laces; gloves; suspenders; buttons; thread; fashionable hats; china, pearl, florence, gipsey and lawn bonnets; boots; leather and gaiter shoes; slippers; barege and silk shawls; kent'ky jeans; stocks; scarfs; ribbons; silk hdk'fs; calicoes; panama and palm-leaf hats; feather fans; cotton hose and half hose; articials; gymps; and many other articles in the dry goods line too tedious to enumerate. Purchasers will please give us a call and examine for themselves.

A. & E. McPHERSON.
March 23. 3-4w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale TWO Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Application may be made to Mr. C. P. Mallett, with whom a power for transfer will be left.

A. R. KETCHUM.
March 23. 3tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10. 97tf

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED of the growth of 1845, for sale by the ounce, quart, or paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 2. 1500tf

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, (assorted sizes,)
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Turpentine, and Chopping Axes.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 16, 1846. 2-tf

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.

REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," FRENCH, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage (having superior accommodation,) apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DeROSSET,
Agents in Wilmington.
March 5, 1846. 1-8w

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The following amusing story of a series of incidents in the Mississippi Legislature, is from two numbers of the Vicksburg Intelligencer:—

There may be readers who will suppose the annexed recital to be an exaggeration; but at least 300 persons who were in the Capitol of the State of Mississippi on the 3d day of March, 1846, can testify that this account falls far short of the reality. The Clerks of the House, as in duty bound, entered the report of the member from Greene on the journals; but, on the next morning, it was expunged by the House at the request of the member himself.

The best subject which came before the Legislature during the session of 1846, was the all-absorbing one in regard to the charter of "McInnis' Ferry." The owner of the ferry was a member—himself being the representative of his county of Greene—where the ferry is located; and through all the trying scenes of getting the charter through, that honorable representative bore himself in a manner and with a spirit which, to say the least, were remarkable.

On the first broaching of the subject, some opposition was made. The representative from Clarke, an adjoining county, conceived that the charter interfered with the rights of other citizens who had ferries on the same river, (the Chickasahay,) and on the first reading of the bill, this same representative (Mr. Moody) moved its rejection. This motion brought Mr. McInnis to his feet. He had never spoken before; but in this one effort (his maiden speech) he more than compensated for his former remissness.

"I hope," (said he, addressing the House, but not the Speaker,) "I hope you'll not reject my ferry bill. Gentlemen, *I'm bound to keep a ferry*. Them other men that's got ferries near me, ain't bound at all. They've got some little trifling flats to git across the river on when they want to go to mill—and when it's convenient for 'em to put a traveller over, they do it—and when it ain't, they don't. But *I'm bound to keep a ferry*. Ask Mr. Moody; he knows all about it. He knows I've kept ferry there across the Chickasahay for thirty years past. My ferry's right on the big road to Mobile, and every where. There's three mails crosses at my ferry. Gentlemen, *I'm bound to keep ferry*. Mr. Moody knows I live at Leaksville, right at the Court-house—and these fellers that keep the other little ferries—they turn my boats lose, and bore auger holes in 'em and sink 'em. I hope, gentlemen, you'll pass my bill. I've just got a letter from my son last night—a telling me that them fellers has been boring more holes in my boat. Gentlemen, *I'm bound to keep ferry*. I always cross every body that comes—I'm bound to do it. And I always keep good flats well painted with tar."

After this appeal, and the necessary readings being gone through, the bill passed the House by a large majority, and was sent to the Senate.

Here a novel scene occurred—unprecedented, perhaps, in the annals of legislation—even of Mississippi legislation. By a resolution of the Senate, the representative from Greene was invited to address that august body upon the merits of his bill, which he did after the manner indicated in the above sketch of his remarks in the House. After the grave Senators had sufficiently amused themselves with the matter, they passed the bill. The worthy representative immediately hurried back to his seat in the House; and, although the clerk was reading in the midst of a document, the delighted member exclaimed:

"Mr. Speaker, my ferry bill has passed the Senate, and I want the House to concur."

A roar of laughter followed this inique announcement.

As soon as the matter in hand was disposed of there was an obstreperous call by the House that the gentleman from Greene should be heard in regard to his mission to the other branch in the Legislature. Mr. McInnis rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, the Senate's passed my bill."

Speaker—"What! have the Senate passed your ferry bill?"

McInnis—"Yes, sir, they've passed it."

Speaker—"Well, I'm very glad to hear that the Senate have passed the ferry bill of the gentleman from Greene."

Mr. McInnis proceeded:

"Mr. Speaker, when I went into the Senate I told 'em all about my ferry, and some of 'em hopped on to my bill."

[Here there were cries of "Who opposed it? who attacked the ferry bill?"]

"Why, sir, Mr. Ramsay did, and Mr. Labauve, too. Labauve said he was travelling along there once on an electioneering tour, and like many other politicians, he was out of money; and he said I would'nt set him over at my ferry, because he had'nt no money. I told him right before the whole Senate it wasn't so."

Speaker—"That Labauve is a dangerous fellow to talk to in that way."

McInnis—"Yes, sir; he said he would throw a glove at me, if he had one."

No reporter, whatever his powers be, could do justice to the various scenes which the House and Senate presented in the progress of the above mentioned events. The crowding of members and visitors around the seat of the *Greene* representative whenever he rose or opened his mouth—the roars of obstreperous mirth—the painful contortions of the Speaker's face, as he vainly strove to keep himself and the House in an orderly frame—these things all defied description—to say nothing of the greatest curiosity of all—the member from Greene himself.

Night came—and new fuel was furnished, to feed the slumbering embers of that mirth, which had nearly consumed the House during the day. In the morning a petition had been presented, from Harrison county, by Mr. McCaughn, praying the Legislature to pass a law, providing that lawyers might be elected as other officers are, and compensated out of the State Treasury—forbidding them to receive private fees, &c. &c. On this petition a committee had been appointed—including, singularly enough, the member from Greene.

Judge, then, of the surprise of the House, at the promptness of Mr. McInnis, when, at the night session of the very day he was appointed, he rose in his place, and made the following report, which in due form, was read at the clerk's desk; but was interrupted at the close of every sentence, by shouts of applause and merriment; crowded as the hall was by a brilliant array both of ladies and gentlemen.

THE REPORT

Of Colonel Jack McInnis, from the Select Committee that had Mr. McCaughn's Lawyer Bill put to 'em.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if this House will give me its detention for a few minutes, I think that I can explain this matter.

Mr. McCaughn has introduced a great passel of bills here, which is heredical and null avoid, and hain't got no sense in 'em. He put in a bill here to get up a theorlogical survey of the country, and this my constituents is opposed to, becase they think there's no use in it. The people have enough to pay for now, that ain't of no account. There has been a good deal of 'citement about my ferry bill; and when I had used up Mr. Moody, and got it into the Senate, Laboo had to git up and say that he was at my ferry wonst, and I refused to set him over the river, becase he didn't have no money—and I jest told him what he said warn't so. Now, I don't know much about this here Laboo, but I don't think he is the clean cat fur, no how.

I give my vues about the pennytensherry t'other day, and I was right, for the things there does look like they was painted with tar—and I told the truth about it, and you know it.

Now, Mr. McCaughn is a man of great learning; he can write equal to any man in this House, and I'm 'sprized that as smart a man should have such heredical notions. He wanted to have a law passed here, for doing away with securities; but he couldn't get that fixed, and then he wanted to get the law turned so that a man would have to ax his wife when he wanted to go a feller's security. Now, I worked for my plunder, and I'm opposed to all such sort of laws. This Legislater has already passed a law, giving a man's wife his plunder, and his hard yearnings, and I believe Mr. McCaughn was the cause of it, for it is jest like one of them heredical laws of hizzen, that we have all hearn so much about.

Now, I think this law bill is a rascally bill—for I believe in letting the people get any lawyer he likes, and pay him what he chuses. And if this bill passes, way these heredical candidates would be always treating and fooling the people, just to get elected. There is too many rascals as is candidates now, and as sech, I'm agin it.

I'm much obleeched to the Legislater for passing my ferry. They ought to have passed it, for that man Wally, or somebody else, bored too inch auger holes in my flat, jest becase I got more ferrying to do than he did; but I've fixed him now, for I've got the best ferry any how; and the Senate's agreed to it, for all that fellow Laboo went agin it. And if you'll let me have the bill, I will jest take it right down to the Governor, to sign it. And I will go and rise my sunk ferry boat, and stop the auger holes, and ferry every body as travels that way; and I'll take the greatest pleasure in crossing the members of this Legislater, becase they passed my bill. But I'm agin McCaughn's bill any how, for it is time to stop all sich heredical doctrines.

* * * * * * *

On the last day of the session, the House of Representatives got into a supremely high glee. An abstract of some of the proceedings may not be uninteresting.

After the usual resolutions of compliment to the Speaker and Clerks were adopted, Mr. Allen offered the following resolution:—

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be tendered to Col. McInnis, the honorable member from Greene, for the good humor with which he has treated this House, while indulging in so much innocent amusement at his own expense.

The resolution being adopted by acclamation, Mr. McInnis arose, and said:—

"Gentlemen, I feel highly honored by the bill jest passed, and I thank the House *for their kindness and hospitality*."

The honorable member then paused for some moments—and then in a thoughtful mood, proceeded:

"Gentlemen, I don't like that are about it's being at my expense. I don't want that to stay in the bill, and I move to *mend by strikin out all about expenses, and say at the expenses of the public.*"

This amendment was adopted—and all must admit that the amendment possesses much less of greenness than the gentleman from Greene was aware of.

Washington Irving has in preparation and will shortly publish a Life of Mahomet.

IN SENATE, MARCH 30, 1846.
THE OREGON QUESTION.

The following resolution, offered some days ago by Mr. J. M. Clayton, coming up in its order, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain since the last document transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest"—

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from pressing this resolution for a few days.

There is no doubt that there are letters from Mr. McLane; but, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations opposes this motion, I am to presume that the Executive Government finds it inconvenient to communicate those letters to the Senate, at the present moment.

Yet, it is obvious, that as the Senate is called on to perform a legislative act, it ought, before the hour of its decision comes, to be put in possession of every thing likely to influence its judgment; otherwise, it would be required to perform high legislative functions on mere confidence. There is certainly some embarrassment in the case. If the Executive Government deems the communication of the correspondence inconvenient, it can only be because negotiation is still going on, or, if suspended, is expected to be resumed. So far as negotiation is concerned, the communication, or publication, of the correspondence, may very properly be thought inconvenient. But, then, the President has recommended the passage of a law, or resolution, by the two Houses of Congress. In support of this recommendation, he himself sent us, unasked, at the commencement of the session, the correspondence up to that time. Now, if that was necessary, the rest is necessary. If we are entitled to a part, we are entitled to the whole.

In my opinion, the mistake was in calling on Congress to authorise notice to England of the discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation until negotiation had been exhausted. Negotiation should have been tried first, and when that had failed, and finally failed, then, and not till then, should Congress have been called upon.

I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for discontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by authority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss.

It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a weapon, or an instrument, in negotiation. I hardly understand this. It is a metaphor of not very obvious application. A weapon seems to imply, not a facility, or mere aid, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly and pacific. I doubt exceedingly whether, under present circumstances, notice would hasten negotiation; and yet such are those circumstances that there may be as much inconvenience in standing still as in going forward.

The truth is, that great embarrassment arises from the extreme pretensions and opinions put forward by the President, in his inaugural address, a year ago, and in his message last December. But for these, notice would have been harmless, and perhaps would have been authorised by both Houses without much opposition, and received by England without dissatisfaction. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President's repeated declarations that he held our title to the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable," alarmed the country. And well it might. And if notice were required, in order to enable the President to push these extreme claims to any and every result, the notice ought to be refused by Congress, unless Congress is ready to support these pretensions at all hazards. Here lies the difficulty. Congress is not prepared, and the country is not prepared, as I believe, to make the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. If he wants notice for such a purpose, he certainly must see that it becomes a grave question whether Congress will grant it.

It was a great, a very great mistake, to accompany the recommendation of notice with so positive an assertion of our right to the whole territory. Did the President mean to adhere to that, even to the extremity of war? If so, he should have known that, after what has happened in years past, the country was not likely to sustain him. Did he mean to say this, and afterwards recede from it? If so, why say it at all? Surely the President could not be guilty of playing so small a part, as to endeavor to show himself to possess spirit, and boldness, and fearlessness of England, more than his predecessors, or his countrymen, and yet do all this in the confident hope that no serious collision would arise between the two countries.—So low an ambition, such paltry motives, ought not to be imputed. When the President declared that, in his judgment, our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," did he mean to express an official or a mere personal opinion? If the latter, it certainly had no place in an official communication. If the former—if he intended a solemn official opinion, upon which he was resolved to act officially, then it is a very grave question how far he is justified, without new lights, or any change of circumstances, to place the claims of this country, in this respect, on other grounds than those on which they stood under his predecessors, and with the concurrence of all branches of the Government, for so many years; for it is not to be doubted that the United States Government has admitted, through a long series of years, that England has rights in the Northwestern parts of this continent which are entitled to be respected.

Mr. President, one who has observed attentively what has transpired here and in England, within the last three months, must, I think, perceive that public opinion, in both countries, is coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled; and is not very diverse, in the one country and the other, as to the general basis of such settlement. That basis is the offer made by the United States to England in 1826.

There is no room to doubt, I think, that this country is ready to stand by that offer, substantially and in effect. Such is my opinion at least, and circumstances certainly indicate that Great Britain would not, in all probability would not, regard such a proposition as unfit to be considered. I said, some weeks ago, that I did not intend to discuss titles at length, and certainly not to adduce arguments against our own claim. But it appears to me that there is a concurrence of arguments, or considerations, in favor of regarding the 49th parallel as the just line of demarcation, which both countries might well respect. It has, for many years, been the extent of our claim. We have claimed up to 49°, and nothing beyond it. We have offered to yield every thing north of it. It is the boundary between the two countries on this side the Rocky Mountains, and has been since the purchase of Louisiana from France.

I do not think it important either to prove or disprove the fact, that commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the English and the French possessions in America. Ancient maps and descriptions so represent it; some saying that this line of boundary is to run "indefinitely west," others saying, in terms, that it extends "to the north-western ocean." But, what is more important, we have considered this boundary as established by the treaty of Utrecht, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It was on the strength of this that we drove back the British pretensions, after we had obtained Louisiana, north, from the head-waters of the Mississippi to this parallel of 49°.

This is indubitable. We have acted, therefore, and induced others to act, on the idea that this boundary was actually established. It now so stands in the treaty between the United States and England. If, on the general notion of *contiguity*, or *continuity*, this line be continued "indefinitely west," or is allowed to run to the "north-western ocean," then it leaves on our side the valley of the Columbia, to which, in my judgment, our title is maintainable on the ground of Gray's discovery.

The Government of the United States has never offered any line south of forty-nine, (with the navigation of the Columbia,) and it never will. It behooves all concerned to regard this as a settled point. As to the navigation of the Columbia, permanently or for a term of years, that is all matter for just, reasonable, and friendly negotiation. But the 49th parallel must be regarded as the general line of boundary, and not to be departed from for any line farther south. As to all straits, and sounds, and islands, in the neighboring sea, all these are fair subjects for treaty stipulation. If the general basis be agreed to, all the rest, it may be presumed, may be accomplished by the exercise of a spirit of fairness and amity.

And now, Mr. President, if this be so, why should this settlement be longer delayed? Why should either Government hold back longer from doing that which both, I think, can see must be done, if they would avoid a rupture? Every hour's delay is injurious to the interests of both countries. It agitates both, disturbs their business, interrupts their intercourse, and may, in time, seriously affect their friendly and respectful feeling towards each other.

Having said this, Mr. President, it would be needless for me, even if it were proper, to add more. I have expressed my own opinions plainly and without disguise. I think I see clearly where this business must end, if it is to end without serious collision; and I earnestly hope that those in whose hands power is, on both sides, will exercise that power promptly, in removing the great evils produced on both sides by the pendency of this unfortunate, disturbing, and dangerous controversy.

It is not a case in which either Government should stand on matters of form or etiquette. The interests at stake are too important for that. It is not humiliation, it is not condescension even, for either Government to signify to the other its readiness to do at once what it sees must be done ultimately. Thus far, the dispute does not touch the honor of either Government. Let, then, the propitious moment be seized; let candor, and fairness, and prudence rule the hour; and let these two great nations be restored to the full enjoyment of their vast, useful, and harmonious intercourse.

Mr. ALLEN said that the Senator from Massachusetts having expressed it as his opinion that the resolution calling for certain information from the Executive should for the present be suffered to lie on the table; which suggestion, he presumed, would be complied with, it became unnecessary for him to enter upon the discussion of the resolution.

It is true constitutionally, (said Mr. A.) and true in regard to our intercourse with each other here, that all the members of the Senate are on a strict equality with each other; but it is also true that the long experience of some Senators in the public business of the country, and the place they have acquired in the judgment of the country, make whatever they say here on a great national question of much more importance than it would be if it fell from some others. The Senator from Massachusetts has taken his position this morning, for the first time, on this great Oregon question. And not only has he done this, but he has also taken extraordinary precaution against the possibility of having his position mistaken—a precaution growing by no means out of any want of capacity to address the Senate without such full and accurate notes of what he is about to say. There is a solemnity in the form with which his opinions have been announced to-day, which, connected with the known character, ability, and influence of that distinguished Senator, makes the declaration one of great importance.

There are three points stated by him. The first is, that, in his judgment, the President of the United States has committed a mistake on this Oregon question; that he has made mistakes of several descriptions; but mainly in having asserted the clearness of the American title to the whole of the territory up to the Russian line, and in the fact that he did this in the same message in which he recommended the termination of the convention of joint occupation. The Senator thinks that, by announcing that title in immediate connexion with such a recommendation, the President has embarrassed the Oregon question; and that therefore, whatever may be the results of the action of Congress upon the question, all the difficulties which may ensue are to be traced back to this error of the President in his message.

Now this is the first occasion—the very first, that I have heard, on the floor of the Senate, any blame cast on the President by any Senator, who, like the Senator from Massachusetts, has no difficulty in comprehending the meaning and intention of the message. Other Senators have said that "if the message means this, I am against it;" and "if it means that, I disagree with it." But the Senator from Massachusetts has no doubt as to what it means, and, under that clear comprehension of the document, he ascribes error to the President, and makes him responsible for all consequences. That is the first point made by the Senator.

But there is another point (and a very important one it is) which he has also made on this occasion; and that is, that in the judgment of the greatly experienced and very enlightened Senator, public opinion, both in the United States and in Great Britain, is concentrating on a fixed mode of adjusting the existing difference; and that is, by assuming as a basis—not the line of 49° north latitude—but the proposition offered by us to Great Britain in 1826, which went south of that, for all purposes of national advantage, to the navigation of the Columbia river.

This is the first announcement in this Senate, this session, of a disposition in any individual whatever, (though I have seen something of the sort in the papers for the last three days,) or even of the possibility, under any conceivable human circumstances, to yield up to Great Britain the navigation of the Columbia river. That is the point on which I wish to fix the attention of the Senate. Public opinion in the two nations, according to the Senator from Massachusetts, is converging to the point of a negotiation on the basis of the proposition made by us in 1826.

This strange fact, then, presents itself before us: we, who started out at the commencement of the session with claiming the whole of Oregon up to 54 40, at the end of three months began to tremble on the parallel of 49, and, at the end of three weeks more, are ready to fall back south even of that. The Senate has been receding every hour, until, according to all the rules of legislative progression, we shall in a short time more be prepared to surrender the whole territory to get clear of a war.

All this convinces me, not of the President's having made a great error, but of his great patriotism and judgment in laying his claim at once commensurately with the extent of our title.

This whole debate has gone on the assumption, without reason or facts to support it; has proceeded on the false assumption that Great Britain has a just right to a part of Oregon, and that she will sacrifice no part of her rights, but on the contrary will certainly fight for them. I believe that if Congress had in the first week of its session passed the resolution of notice, and had then gone on to extend our laws over the whole territory, this controversy would have been settled ere this, without the shedding of a drop of blood or the loss of an acre of Oregon. But, after the world had seen that the Senate faltered, even after a vote by the House of three to one, and after it has seen a distinguished Senator at the end of three months introduce a proposition to fall back on the Columbia river, what is likely to be course of Great Britain? Ours seems to invite her to claim the whole; yes, to claim the whole. Every inch we recede multiplies the chances of a fight by Great Britain.—Every body must see this. When England sees hesitation in this body; when she sees divided counsels here; when she sees the President censured for the manner in which he has conducted this affair; when she sees three months wasted; when she sees the arm of the Government paralyzed; when she sees all this, she will not hesitate as to her course.

But the Senator laid down another proposition, and that is, that to give time for public opinion in the two nations to settle down on the proposition of the Columbia river as a boundary, the Senate ought, in his judgment, to drop this resolution of notice for a month; that we ought to postpone its further consideration at present altogether. Postpone it! and for what? Until another steamer shall arrive to inform us whether Queen Victoria is pouting at us, whether the British Government is pleased or offended at what we are doing here.

This is a species of national humiliation to which, with my vote, this Senate never shall submit. It is time we spoke and acted like men conscious of being the representatives of a Government determined to assert its own rights, whether other Governments are pleased or displeased at such assertion.

On these points I would fix the attention of the State and of the country, because they have been made by the Senator with extraordinary solemnity, and with the utmost possible precaution as to each word and syllable he utters. All this impresses me with the conviction that we are to have more difficulty growing out of this question. If there is a war, the cause of it will be found in the Senate of the United States; in its hesitating course, in its divided counsels, in its unwillingness to sustain the rights of the country by the force of the country. But I will not now trespass on the time of the Senate by entering further into a discussion of the subject. And presuming that the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) will meet the acquiescence of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) I will move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the orders of the day.

Mr. A. withdrew the motion at the request of—

Mr. WEBSTER, who said: It is very true that I expressed, with premeditated precision, my sentiments on this question. It is an important question; it has respect to the interests of two nations—and that in a considerable exigency between them. It is important, under such circumstances, to be precise; and I may perhaps be permitted to say that I do not think it would be very far out of the way if some other gentlemen would adopt a little of the like care to make their language on a great national question like this somewhat correct and accurate.

The gentleman sees fit to consider that this proceeding will be regarded as a national humiliation. I rather fancy not. I question whether the effect will not be directly opposite; and, if any countenance in Great Britain, whether in high or low station, shall wear either a pout or a sarcastic smile, whether it is not more likely to be originated by what has passed on the other side of the chamber than on this.

But one word on a matter more important. The gentleman says that I have offered as a boundary the river Columbia. Pray, let me be understood. Such a misapprehension of my words and my meaning as this shows, it seems to me, that I was not very far out when I took the precaution of reducing what I intended to say to writing. What I said was, and I presumed not to dictate to the Senate, or to speak as *ex cathedra*, that in my judgment public opinion in both countries tended to a union on the general basis of the proposal made by this Government to that of England in 1827. And I now ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he does not think so himself? [Mr. Allen expressed dissent.] Well, then, does not he think that in *this* country public opinion is in favor of taking as a basis of settlement the parallel of 49°?

Mr. ALLEN, in reply, said: I have no idea that public opinion in this country has fixed or will fix on any line south of the Russian boundary. [A general laugh.] The proposition that the public mind, in both nations, is in favor of the proposition of 1826, will be considered as amounting to this, that we are willing to give up the navigation of the Columbia river.

Mr. WEBSTER resumed. Well, if my opinion is so very far wrong, if it is so wide from the truth as all that, why, of course, it will go for nothing. In relation to what the gentlemen last said, I beg leave to state that what I said, with cautious care, was, that public opinion was settling on the line of 49 as a *general basis* of agreement. I did not say the precise basis of all that was offered in 1826, because I immediately added that, taking the parallel of 49 as a *general basis*, that then the navigation of the Columbia, either permanently or for a term of years, and that of the straits and sounds and islands on the coast, might all be made a matter of friendly negotiation. I did not recommend that we should decide either one way or the other as to the use of the Columbia river. Not at all. What I meant, and what I said, was, that if 49 should be agreed on as a *general basis*, I was satisfied to negotiate about all the rest. But the gentleman from Ohio and the Senate will do me the justice to allow that I said, as plainly as I could speak or put down words in writing, that England *must not expect any thing south of forty-nine degrees*. I said so in so many words.

It is my opinion—I may be mistaken—but to me it is as clear as the sun at noonday that the strong tendency of public opinion is, that we ought to stand by our own offer made in 1826, in substance, in effect. And was not that the doctrine put forth by the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) the other day? And has it not been proved that that has always been the extent of our claim? I think there are reasons why it should be.

But I rose only to explain. I am of opinion that this question must be settled, and settled shortly, on the parallel of 49. As to the navigation of the Columbia, and the straits, and sounds, and islands—all that is a fit subject for negotiation. But England is not to expect any thing south of that boundary. And I am persuaded that the People of the United States—a great majority of them—are content now to abide by what their Government offered to Great Britain in 1826.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said that the motive which induced him to offer the resolution was no desire to embarrass the Administration; he never had sought to do so, nor did he now; but he thought that there might be Senators on that floor who desired to obtain the information asked for by the resolution, with a view to the regulation of their own course. He had supposed that the information, when obtained, would necessarily be pacific; and he thought now that if it were obtained, it would be favorable toward a vote in favor of the notice proposed. As to his own individual vote, it would neither be regulated, nor at all affected by it. He had long since made up and openly expressed the opinion that the notice ought to be given. He thought so still. He thought notice ought to be given, no matter what might be the state of the negotiation. He thought so because the negotiations of 1827 and the continuance of the convention which followed them so bound us that during its continuance it was impossible for us ever to get a clear and perfect title to any portion of the territory. In regard, indeed, to the settlement of the territory, we have greatly the advantage of England; we can send a hundred emigrants into Oregon where she can send one; but while the territory is thus filling up with our people, we are getting no title by that process, so long as the convention continues; because under that instrument the possession of one is the possession of both; so that we cannot possibly acquire any exclusive title. As an American, therefore, I am anxious to put an end to the treaty. I agree with the Senator from Georgia near me (Mr. Berrien) that so long as it continues, we are getting only a right to acquire title, but never can perfect it. If I were an Englishman, I should be anxious that the convention should be continued; but, as an American, I am anxious that it should be ended.

No matter, then, what may be the information obtained in reply to the resolution I have offered, I feel bound to vote for the notice; and I prefer it in the form suggested by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) which is but a slight modification of that previously offered by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden.)

One word to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen.) That gentleman has charged the Senate with having embarrassed the Executive by refusing to comply with his recommendation.

Mr. ALLEN. I said "embarrassed the Oregon question."

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, the Oregon question. But how so? There have been no party divisions here: nothing like it. All know that there are quite as many gentlemen in favor of notice on this side of the chamber as on the other. How, then, have we "embarrassed the question?"—Not surely because we have not in hot haste passed the resolution which came to us from the House of Representatives.—If he thinks that that is embarrassing the question, then we have embarrassed it; but in no other way. The Senate has been engaged in the constant discussion of the recommendation of the Executive for many weeks: it has been discussed with calmness and diligent and respectful consideration. There is no disposition, that I have been able to discover, on either side of the Senate, to embarrass this question: on the contrary, there is a settled determination to pass the notice recommended to us in the very shape in which it will be most respectful to the Executive. The resolution offered by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) is much more respectful to the President than that received from the House of Representatives. The latter directs, orders, the President to give this notice: but such is not the mode which has been customary when Congress addresses the President of the United States. A co-ordinate branch of the Government should ever be treated with the highest official respect. The resolution of my friend from Maryland avoids this indecorum.

I will not, however, longer protract this discussion. I am content that the resolution I have offered should be informally passed over.

I suppose that it would be more acceptable to the President at present that the call should not be pressed. But I think, with my friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) that, before our final vote on this subject, Senators who may wish to possess this information to guide their course here are entitled to have it. I am not one. I shall not be governed by it; but other gentlemen may; and I therefore prefer that the resolution, though now laid aside, should be adopted before we take final action in the case.

The resolution was thereupon passed over informally for the present.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.
IN SENATE, APRIL 1.

Mr. BENTON said he did not rise to make any speech, but merely to vindicate history, and the intelligence of the Senate, from an error into which the Senator from Michigan, not now in his seat, (Mr. Cass,) had fallen yesterday, in relying on Mr. Greenhow's book on Oregon. That book maintained that the commissaries had never acted under the treaty of Utrecht; had never established the limits between the British and French possessions in North America; had done nothing on the subject. And the Senator from Michigan, holding Mr. Greenhow to be right, had adopted his opinion, and laid so much stress upon the fact of the action of these commissaries, as to make his future conduct upon the Oregon question dependant upon it. If Mr. Greenhow was wrong, and the commissaries had acted and established the parallel of 49°, and this fact was proved, he (Mr. B.) understood the Senator from Michigan to say that he would give up the Russian limit of 54° 40', and never say any thing more about Oregon north of 49°. This is a penalty which Mr. B would not have imposed: it was giving to the line of the treaty of Utrecht a consequence and importance which he would not have attributed to it. But the Senator from Michigan had judged for himself, and judged deliberately; for his speech was well prepared, and it was his own act to make his future conduct dependant upon the correctness of Mr. Greenhow's opinion, which he had quoted and adopted. Mr. B. would show, by the highest evidence, that the commissaries did act; that they did establish the limits between France and Great Britain in North America; and that the 49th parallel was one of the lines established; and, having shown this, he would make no argument upon it, would make no application of the fact, but content himself with vindicating history at an essential point, and leave it to the Senator from Michigan to give it the influence upon his own conduct which he should think proper.

Mr B then made a statement introductory to the proofs which he meant to introduce, and showing how the treaty of Utrecht had become applicable to this question of boundary between the United States and Great Britain. It grew out of the purchase of Louisiana, and was coeval with that purchase. It was known to every body that the northwestern corner of the United States could not be closed, because there was an impossible call in the treaty of 1783. It called for a due west course from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, when such course would never strike the Mississippi—the lake being north of the head of that river. Upon the supposition that the line due west from the lake would strike the river, the right to its free navigation was granted to the British by the treaty of peace; but, on finding that the line would not strike the river, the struggle began between the two countries—on the part of the British to deflect the line, to turn it down southwest, and thus get to the river, and with this arrival upon that stream come to the enjoyment of its navigation. The struggle on the part of the United States was to prevent this consequence—to close the line without yielding the navigation; and this contest had continued twenty years, when a treaty was signed in London to terminate this contest. It was in the year 1803, Mr. Jefferson being President, and Mr. Rufus King Minister in London; for, in those days, Ministers were not so rapidly changed upon a change of Administration as has sometimes since occurred.

The fifth article of the treaty then signed deflected the line so as to reach the Mississippi on the shortest course; and this was done in conformity to instructions from the Government of the United States. This treaty was signed in the spring of 1803; and it so happened that about the same time—namely, twelve days before the signature of the treaty in London—the treaty, without the knowledge of Mr. King, for the sale of Louisiana to the United States, was signed. The two treaties arrived in the United States together, and Mr. Jefferson immediately saw the advantage which the Louisiana treaty gave him in cutting off forever the British, both from the navigation of the Mississippi and from the whole valley of that river. The most accomplished diplomatist in America—perhaps equal to any in Europe—he saw at once that the acquisition of Louisiana put us in the shoes of the French in all their treaties applicable to that province; that it especially made us a party to the treaty of Utrecht; gave us the benefit of the line 49, established under that treaty; and he immediately determined to recommend to the Senate the rejection of the fifth article of the treaty signed at London, and to rely afterwards upon the Utrecht treaty as a matter of *right* to force the British out of the valley of the Mississippi. The Senate concurred with him. They rejected the fifth article of the treaty; and then the double duty presented itself to be performed at London.

The rejection of the article of the treaty was to be justified; the treaty of Utrecht was to be plead against the British, to put an end to their darling desire to obtain the navigation of the Mississippi. The first was a delicate duty. The non-ratification of a treaty, concluded under instructions, except for good cause, is, by the law of nations, an injury to the adverse Power, implying a breach of faith but little short of the enormity of violating the same treaty after its ratification. To show this good cause—to justify ourselves for a seeming breach of faith—was the immediate care of Mr. Jefferson; and immediately after the Senate had acted upon the two treaties, namely, on the 14th of February, 1804, Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Monroe (Mr. King having asked leave to return when he had concluded his treaty) to bring this delicate business before the British Government, and satisfy them at once upon the point of the non-ratification of the fifth article. The treaty of Utrecht furnished the justification, and Mr. Monroe was instructed to urge it accordingly.

[Mr. Benton here produced his authorities, which consisted of declarations of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, to Lord Harrowby, the British Secretary of State, and the admissions of Lord H. and the British administration. He closed this branch of his speech with an extract from Mr. Jefferson's instructions, through Mr. Madison, to Mr. Monroe, to endeavor to fix the line at the 49th parallel of North latitude, *to the Pacific Ocean*.]

This, Mr. President, was Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the line of 49°—for it throughout—in its whole extent, "*indefinitely*," as settled under the treaty of Utrecht; and not only for it, but earnestly and pressingly so. He was for cutting off the proviso, and letting the line run through to the ocean! And who and what was Mr. Jefferson, in relation to this Oregon river, the title to which was to have been settled by this line? He was, we might say, its very discoverer; for, long before the time of Lewis and Clarke, and even before that of Gray, when in another part of the world—when the United States Minister to France under the Confederation—his philosophic mind told him the lofty ridge of the Rocky Mountains, penetrating the region of eternal snow, and traversing the country north and south, must turn waters each way—to the west as well as to the east—and send a river to the Pacific ocean as well as to the Gulf of Mexico: his philosophic mind saw this, and his practical genius proposed the realization of his vision. The young and intrepid traveller, Ledyard, was then in Paris, on his way to commence that African expedition in which he so unfortunately lost his life. Mr. Jefferson proposed to him to relinquish that design—to betake himself to a new theatre—to the new world, and to the western slope of the North American continent. He proposed to him to proceed to St. Petersburg, furnished with the proper letters to obtain the permission and the protection of the Russian Government to proceed overland to Kamschatka—cross the sea at Behring's straits—follow the coast down until he came to the great river which must be there—then follow it up to its source in the Rocky Mountains—and, crossing over, come down the Missouri. This is what Mr. Jefferson proposed to Mr. Ledyard some sixty years ago; twenty years afterwards, and when President of the United States, he carried his idea into effect through the expedition of Lewis and Clarke. Their expedition was the execution of the object proposed to Ledyard; and nobly did they execute it. Their return route was particularly valuable. They discovered the route on the return voyage which will be the commercial route between us and Asia. The year after their return, a Mr. Henry, of Missouri, discovered the South Pass, and through it the overland line of travel will forever be; but the return route of Lewis and Clarke will be the route of commerce. It presents but two hundred and ten miles of land carriage between the Great Falls of the Missouri and the Upper Falls of the Columbia, passing the mountains through a low gap and a fertile country, long marked by a large Indian and buffalo road.

Mr. Jefferson, in this proposition to Ledyard, and in this expedition of Lewis and Clarke, stands forth as the virtual discoverer and almost the father of the Columbia river. It was the child of his affections and of his pride, and he cherished it not merely as an object of science, but of the greatest utility. He looked to it for great practical benefits to his country; yet he forty years ago, in the very year after the return of Lewis and Clarke, and when enthusiasm for their success filled every bosom, and his own more than all, proposed, and not proposed, but pressed the proposition, to make 49° the line of division throughout to the sea. He knew very well what he was about then, and where that line would run. The coast of the Pacific had been well surveyed: the course of the Columbia, from its mouth to the Upper Falls, near the mouth of Clarke's river below latitude 49°, was meandered by Lewis and Clarke, and well presented in their map. He knew what he was about: and he proposed the latitude of 49° throughout. I mention this as an historical fact, and to show his opinion of the treaty of Utrecht. And here I close what I have to say in relation to that treaty as depending upon British and American authority. It is surely enough; but there was another party to the treaty—France; and, to complete the proof, it will be as appropriate as convenient to conclude the matter with a brief exhibition of French testimony. Here it is, said Mr. B., displaying two huge folio volumes, and opening some maps; here it is: Postlewait's Commercial Dictionary with D'Anville's maps, dedicated to the Duke of Orleans.

[Mr. Benton commented on this, and then proceeded.]

The great fact is now established. The commissaries did meet under the treaty of Utrecht; they did execute the stipulations of that treaty; they did determine the limits between the French and British possessions in North America; and the parallel of forty-nine, from the Lake of the Woods indefinitely to the west, was one of the boundaries established by them.

I make no application of this fact. I draw no argument from it. I do not apply it to the question of title. I am not arguing title, and will not do it; but I am vindicating history, assailed at a vital point by the book which has been quoted and endorsed: I am vindicating the intelligence of the American Senate, exposed to contempt in the eyes of Europe by a supposed ignorance of a treaty which is one of the great political landmarks in Europe and America; and I am demonstrating to the Senator from Michigan that the condition has become absolute on which he bound himself yesterday to reverse his Oregon position.

Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan gives us some just and wise observations on the frivolous and ridiculous causes which have sometimes involved great nations in terrible war. But I think that, in one of his illustrations, he fell into a misapplication of an historical fact, and that without the aid of Greenhow's book. It was the case of the war resulting from the water on the lady's gown. The incident, I suppose, of the water and the gown, in which two ladies were *dramatis personæ*, and a little dog a prominent *figurante*, took place in the court of Queen Anne; took place—not transpired. Do not write me down transpired, or I shall certainly expire. This incident took place in the Court of Queen Anne. The imperial Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough—(I call her imperial who could say to the proudest of the old English Dukes that the widow of John, Duke of Marlborough, married no man, not even an emperor.)—This lady and her dog was a party on one side, and Mrs. Masham on the other—and was the opposite of producing war. It actually led to peace; for the Queen, taking part with Mrs. Masham, quarrelled with the Duchess, and then with the Duke of Marlborough, and so recalled him from his command, stopped the career of victory, and then made peace—the very peace whose benefit we are now claiming, that of Utrecht. And thus the incident of the gown and the water throws its point and power on the other side, and actually connects with the very point I have been establishing.

Mr. B. had not voted for the purchase of Greenhow's book; he had but a poor opinion of books compiled in closets for the instruction of men of business. They were generally shallow, of no use to the informed, and dangerous to the uninformed, whom they led astray; and to the indolent, who would trust to their superficial glosses, without going to the fountain head, and seeking truth at the bottom of the well. So of the book in question. Had it not been for Greenhow's Oregon the Senator from Michigan would have sought the history of the treaty of Utrecht in the authentic documents which our library contains, and would have found the truth, and would have been to-day a free-man, and not a prisoner, as he constituted himself yesterday, in the hands of the Forty-Nines. He is now their prisoner, doomed to dwell at 49. He is not killed, but taken. We may say of him as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"*The great Ulysses is not dead,*
"But, far from wife and son,
"*He lives a prisoner, on a desert isle,*
I will not follow the poet and say—
"*Detained by savage men!*"

For the Forty-Nines are not savage, but peaceful and merciful, and will allow the captive the full liberty of his person, on his parole of honor yesterday given, on a condition now become absolute, never to pass 49; never to use again that name of omen, the Russian line. This is a sad termination—almost ridiculous—of his warlike commencement. It is the fruit of his dependence on Greenhow's book. That book has been the little dog of his catastrophe. Henceforth the Senator's occupation is gone. War—inevitable war—can no longer be the burden of his song. War is now evitable. Inevitability has reversed its application. It is peace that is now inevitable, and henceforth we must hear that dulcet sound.

The effect of this change in the Senator's position must be great. On the Grecian band, of whom he is the Agamemnon, it must have a most diminishing effect. That band for some months has been sitting for the picture which the poet drew of our grandmothers in the time of long-waisted gowns and tight stays—

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."

But now the sudden deduction of so much weight and strength, in the person of their chief, must leave them almost nothing. On the future conduct of the campaign it must have a decisive effect, for the Ajaxes of this expedition, both big and little, must renounce it when their great chief has imposed the penalty of silence and inaction on himself. On the country it must have a fine effect, for the alarms of war will suddenly cease. On the Treasury the effect will be delightful. The twenty-one millions *extra* for the armament of the navy, and the eight or nine millions *extra* for the army, will cease to be wanted. The Military and Naval Committees, if not wise, have at least been lucky. They delayed to report bills for these thirty millions, and to-day they become unnecessary. Inactivity, in them, if not masterly, has at least been profitable: it has saved thirty millions of extra taxes, or loans, to the people.

But I conclude. I have made no speech upon Oregon, and will make none at this time. And here I will answer publicly a question which is often put to me privately, "*Why don't you speak?*" Answer: I profess to be a friend to this Administration, and mean to keep myself in a position to act according to my professions: I do not mean to run ahead of the Administration in its appropriate sphere: I do not mean to take negotiation out of its hands: I do not mean to undertake to lead it, or drive it, to come in conflict with it, or to denounce it, with or without hypotheses, or before or after the fact. The President's position is arduous: his responsibilities to his God and his country are great. I believe he is doing his best to reconcile and accomplish together the great objects of the peace, the honor, and the rights of the country; and, believing this, I shall hold myself in a position to view his acts with perfect candor, and with the strongest disposition to support him in what he may find it necessary to do.

Mr. HANNEGAN said he should not have asked the attention of the Senate for a moment, (having already occupied the floor on the general question,) but for the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri, accompanied by a manner and a look which gave it peculiar force and meaning. That Senator was the last, the very last man living, from whom he ever expected to receive such a look. He has been (exclaimed Mr. H.) my political teacher. I learned from him almost all the views I hold respecting this matter of Oregon. Whatever position I hold on that subject, I learned from that Senator's speech on the Ashburton treaty—a treaty which, together with those who negotiated it, has been the unceasing theme of his denunciation from the day of its ratification to this hour. From that speech it was I learned that the American title to the northwest coast as high as 55° north was good, not only as respected any counter-claim by Great Britain, but good against the world. That speech was delivered here, in this chamber, some four or five years ago. It was he who taught me. I know he is all-powerful here, but he cannot unlearn me—that is beyond his power. I learned my creed at the feet of Gamaliel: since then I have left my humble posture at the feet of this great teacher. He may, before the world and in the face of this Senate and the country, abandon the doctrine he then held, and taught to me; but I shall not, therefore, abandon it. I will say, as the honest, and patriotic, and true American who filled that seat yesterday (Mr. Cass) said, in his noble speech, when it can be shown to me that, by the treaty of Utrecht, it was intended that the parallel of 49° was to cross the Rocky Mountains and extend to the Pacific Ocean, I will not only close my mouth in claiming the territory north of that line, but will abandon all Oregon. I cannot consent to the Senator's position that he holds the Agamemnon of our little band fast bound by his own admission. Not at all. Not a word of all he read to the Senate refers to the country west of the mountains. No, not one word of it. What right had England to divide a region of country belonging to Spain? The Senator himself is fully aware that such a thing never was the intention of the treaty: he must know, as we all know, that that boundary line never was intended to cross the Rocky Mountains and run to the Pacific Ocean. This was the condition of the pledge given by the honorable Senator from Michigan, Mr. Cass; he is bound by that pledge; and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound, when this fact shall be proved to me. Whenever it shall be shown that, by the treaty of Utrecht, it was provided that the boundary of 49° should cross the summits of the Stony Mountains and run westward to the ocean, I will thenceforth close my lips on the subject of Oregon. Spain was a party to that treaty; she came into it after it had been negotiated between France and England; she came into the agreement as one of the parties to it; but she came protesting that she thereby surrendered no rights on the northwest coast; that she abandoned none of her rights on this continent. France and England divide Oregon! Why, France never asserted, in 1713, the remotest claim to one foot of land west of the Rocky Mountains. No, nor on the entire Pacific coast of the continent of North America, from the Isthmus of Darien to the pole. Yet, according to the Senator's version of the treaty, France and England, by agreeing to that treaty, parcelled out Oregon! Down to that moment, and indeed to the date of the Nootka Sound treaty, Spain had, in the face of all Europe, asserted and defended her title to the whole northwest coast.

But I am not going into the argument to prove this. It is a notorious fact, and none will or can controvert it.

But I must be permitted to congratulate one who very kindly and condescendingly noticed my humble self, and did me the honor to call me his friend; and, if I may be allowed to return the epithet, I will congratulate my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) that, at last, antipodes have met; that he has at length made a convert of the honorable Senator from Missouri, who stoops from his lofty place to play the humble subaltern. [A laugh.] This is certainly the highest achievement he (Mr. Calhoun) has yet accomplished; the greatest intellectual triumph ever won; the very proudest boast he can exhibit.

The Senator spoke of the Agamemnon of our little band—of Ajax Telamon, and its lesser or little Ajax. If by this title he referred to me, I disclaim it: I have no title to be called an Ajax, great or little. I am but a poor private soldier, content to serve in the ranks. I ask no favor; I seek no reward for my humble services, save the triumph of the great cause. I ask nothing beyond it, and would spurn it if offered. I should despise, I should hate myself, if I could, on such a subject, cherish one feeling of selfishness. But humble as I am, I had rather be the little Ajax, the humblest, the poorest soldier in this glorious band, than hold my head so high that I could not see any thing that was below me; than with my proud foot to press the earth as if it was not worthy to receive the impress. Yes; I had rather be a poor private soldier than live and walk about, carrying on my front the inscription, "I am ruler; I claim to rule all, for all are below me; and rule I will, or RUIN—it is a matter of indifference to me which." Be he who he may, there is no man in this land so high that he can elevate and depress the public sentiment at his will: be he who he may, and as high as he will, he must find, with all his fellow-citizens, one common level. Ajax let me be, if the Senator chooses; but let him remember that others fought at Troy besides the Ajaxes and Agamemnon and Ulysses. There was an Achilles there. Yes; this is our Achilles, (pointing to the vacant seat of Mr. Cass,) and let that Senator beware that when the fight is over he be not found the Hector, whose lifeless and spurned body shall adorn the triumph of Achilles.

[At the close of Mr. Hannegan's speech, and during its delivery, there were repeated acclamations from the galleries.]

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: Mr. President, this thing is so very indecorous that, if it shall occur again—if there shall be the least audible mark of approbation or disapprobation from the audience within the Chamber, I shall exert my right as a Senator, and insist that these galleries shall be cleared, with the exception of the ladies.

On motion of Mr. SEVIER, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

THE EPISODE IN THE SENATE.

We somewhat anticipated that the assault of Mr. Benton, on Wednesday, upon the *Russian line*, would have brought on a general engagement in the Senate yesterday; but the overwhelming strength given to the party of the *forty-nines* by the great names of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, put any serious opposition out of the question; and the adverse party—still gallant though greatly reduced in number—after a single shot, to save their honor, as good as gave up the field.

To quit metaphor, however, we proceed to inform our readers that the regular debate on the Oregon Question was yesterday, by the courtesy of Mr. Ashley, again postponed, to enable Mr. Cass to reply to the remarks of Mr. Benton of the preceding day. The honorable Senator from Michigan took strong ground at the outset of his observations; but we think it was the general opinion of unbiassed persons that he did not sustain himself there. On the contrary, the position of the *fifty-four-forty* party appeared to us to be more untenable at the close of the discussion than it was at the commencement. Mr. Benton rejoined with much force, and with admirable good temper; in fact, the manner in which this exciting debate was conducted on both sides was every thing which the high character of the Senate could require, mingling dignity with good humor, and grave argument with sportive allusion. Mr. Cass denied that the observations of Mr. Benton, made on Wednesday, had any application whatever to the Oregon question; that the treaty of Utrecht, admitting that it established a boundary line of forty-nine, had any relation to territory *beyond* the Rocky Mountains. The treaty and all its provisions was, so far as respected the Oregon boundary, a mere historical question, and only interesting as such.

Mr. Benton's reply was brief, but strong in facts and arguments, proving the relevancy and bearing of his former observations upon the great question now before the Senate, and supporting them by additional testimony. He clearly showed that Mr. Jefferson was for the adoption of the line of 49° to its *entire extent*, carried on *to the Pacific Ocean*. He vindicated the conduct of Mr. Monroe with respect to the treaty of 1804; he had no doubt that that gentleman, in obedience to the instructions received from Mr. Madison, examined [illegible] the proceedings of the Commissioners [illegible] the impression which the full consideration of [illegible] proceedings made upon him, and carried his negotiations to a successful issue; bringing to bear [illegible] the question the particulars of which Mr. M[illegible] had acknowledged his ignorance, instead of [illegible] nothing to Mr. Madison's statement, and leaving the question as doubtful as ever," as [illegible] had been charged with doing by Mr. Cass.

National Intelligencer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: The following was published in the Philadelphian about two months ago. If you are willing, let us see it in the Observer.

A FRIEND.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIAN.

Outrageous.—The Rev'd E. Percy Howe, Editor of the Dollar Democrat, has lately arrived at home from New Orleans, and perpetrated the following outrage on the feelings of his subscribers:

Come ye sinners, proud and lowly,
Rich and ragged, lean and fat,
Come and fork over what you owe me
For the Dollar Democrat.
The printer's anxious to receive it;
Ah! he sadly needs the chink—
Every Dollar bright, believe it,
Due for paper, rent, and ink.
Pray don't hesitate, ye sinners;
Of the printer's pittance think;
Send, oh send, the silver shiners—
Cash us quickly, or we sink.

During the singing of the above Hymn, the Deacons will please pass round the hat and take in the money.

"*Out of Sorts.*"—The Standard is evidently "out of sorts," as printers say when there is a deficiency in the number of some particular types. In speaking of a meeting in this City, at which Mr. Shepard answered some remarks of Gov. Graham, he simply remarks that "Mr. Graham encountered his equal in debate." This will never do. It is entirely out of the line of Standard precedents. Mr. Holden should have said: "On that memorable and ever to be remembered and most glorious occasion, the indomitable champion of democracy, the splendrous James B. Shepard, Esq. addressed the meeting in a style of eloquence surpassing any thing known or guessed at in the present or any former generation—and under his scorching intellectual fire, Mr. Graham found himself deflagrated, demolished, consumed, annihilated, beyond the power of instauration, and it was stated by some of his own friends, that he would have immediately left the ground, so soon as he caught the eyes of Mr. Shepard—had his strength permitted."

Come, come, Mr. Holden—don't be "wishy-washy"—come up to the style of grandiloquence for which the Standard is distinguished.—*Raleigh Independent.*

Mr. Clay.—The Lexington Observer says: "we understand that Mr. Clay intends to visit St. Louis, on business, before his return to Kentucky. He expects to be there about the first of April, and will not be at home, probably, before the middle of the month.

Gen. Houston, the Texan U. S. Senator, passed through Cincinnati on Tuesday last. The Chronicle says:—"The person of this civilian and quondam savage was distinguished from his *suite*, by being enveloped in a huge Mexican blanket."

[Some wag has remarked, that this blanket, like the mantle of charity, covers a multitude of sins.]

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

FOREIGN.

One day later from England.—The Yorkshire, at New York, has brought Liverpool dates to the 5th March.

The Oregon notice resolutions, which passed the House of Representatives, had arrived in England, and produced some anxiety, causing a fall of the English and French funds. Great anxiety is expressed in London, to know whether that Government will follow up the "notice" by an immediate hostile demonstration; or whether they will wait the expiration of the 12 months. The Times says,—

From observations that have dropped from Sir Robert Peel, it is erroneously inferred that, in however courteous a manner this notice might be conveyed, it would be immediately resented; and therefore the feeling which the news has produced was, on the whole, a very uneasy one.

The cotton market had improved slightly—an ⅛d. per lb. advance.

The Steamer is not yet in.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

The brig Oceana arrived at New Orleans on Monday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 15th inst., with dates from Mexico to the 10th.

Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, from which place he addressed a letter to the Mexican Government, in order to inquire whether he should be admitted or not as Minister. *La Hesperia* says that a long debate had taken place at the Council, the result of which was not known; but the *Republicano* of the 10th says that by a source which can be relied upon, the editors have received information that Mr. Slidell *will not be admitted* as Minister of the United States, and that Mexico will not enter into any arrangement about the Texas question unless it is agreed to settle the boundary at the Sabine.

The Mexicans were somewhat alarmed at the arrival of so many American vessels of war at their ports.

By a passenger arrived on board the Oceana we learn that at last accounts received in Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., Mr. Slidell was daily expected at that port, as he had intimated to the authorities that he must be recognized immediately or he would leave the country. Report says that Mr. S. has named eight days as his ultimatum to the Mexican Government.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

CIRCULAR

Of the Committee of Superintendence of the National Exhibition of American Manufactures and products of Mechanical Art,

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN MAY NEXT.

Many persons friendly to the permanency of the present protective system, and others, who, without being committed to its support, desire information in reference to its effects, have suggested the importance of procuring an exhibition of American Manufacturing and Mechanical Products to be made at the seat of Government at as early a period, during the present Spring, as the opportunities for accomplishing such a project might allow. It is believed that an exhibition, embracing specimens of every kind of handicraft or manufacturing skill employed in the nation, or at least all such specimens as may be conveniently procured for the occasion, together with the prices at which they may be purchased, and the names of those by whom they are fabricated, would embody, in an impressive form, a mass of useful facts which could not fail to be appreciated as they deserve by the public authorities upon whom rests the responsibility of sustaining the prosperity of the great interests connected with this subject; and that such facts collected from the daily transactions of the people, authenticated by the personal examinations of all who choose to inspect them, would furnish incontrovertible arguments in favor of that industry which so greatly honors as well as enriches the mechanics of America.

A recommendation of a similar exhibition by the National Institute two years ago met with a high degree of favor from the public at that period; and the success of such an effort now may, it is hoped, lead to its regular adoption hereafter, as a means of presenting at suitable intervals a visible demonstration of the advance of the country in those arts upon which its prosperity so greatly depends.

At a consultation recently held by many members of the present Congress—gentlemen of both political parties—the proposition of inviting such an exhibition as we have referred to was considered and adopted, as an enterprise of eminent utility at this time, and with a confidence that it would find a hearty assent from the friends of national industry throughout the whole Union. To give efficacy to this proposition they have nominated the undersigned as a general committee of superintendence, and have charged them with the duty of presenting the subject to the country at large, of inviting the aid of the friends of national industry to the scheme, and of making such preparations as may be necessary to render the exhibition as full and as effective as the time allowed will permit.

Thus summoned to this labor from a source so amply entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation, and fully concurring in the importance attached to the subject, the undersigned have not hesitated to comply with the wishes of those by whom they have been put in requisition, and promptly to enter upon the duties assigned to them. In the performance of these duties they invoke the earnest co-operation of all who may have any thing to contribute to the proposed exhibition, hoping that this invitation will be answered in such a manner as shall enable the committee to present such a display of the work of our artisans as shall adequately attest the great skill and perfection to which our country has attained in manufacturing and mechanical art.

The committee propose that the exhibition shall be opened at Washington on the 20th day of May next, previous to which date ample provision will be made for the reception, security, and suitable disposition of all specimens which may be sent to their care.

They invite the transmission of specimens of every kind of manufacture and handicraft known to the artisans of the United States, and desire that the price, as well as the maker's name, be furnished with each article intended for exhibition. Committees will be appointed for the superintendence and arrangement and preservation of all parcels sent to the exhibition rooms.

The rooms will be ready to receive articles for exhibition from and after the 1st day of May.—The exhibition will be kept open not less than two weeks.

Owners of parcels exhibited during the exhibition will, unless directions to the contrary be given, be expected to allow the sale of such parcels at the prices marked, to be delivered at the close of the exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee, who will see to their safe-keeping, and attend to their being repacked after the close of the exhibition.

In case of a sale of them, the money will be duly transmitted.

As there will be many goods undisposed of which the proprietors may not desire to have returned, and prefer to have sold for their benefit, the committee will cause a sale at auction of such articles as the owners may desire to have so disposed of.

Motive power will be furnished at the exhibition rooms for such machinery as may require it.

As the committee can only give this general invitation to the manufacturers and artisans of the country, each one will be pleased to consider it addressed to himself individually.

Editors of papers throughout the country friendly to the object are respectfully requested to give this circular a few insertions.

WILLIAM W. SEATON, Washington.
THOMAS P. JONES, do.
JOHN W. MAURY, do.
DAVID A. HALL, do.
W. A. BRADLEY, do.
R. C. WEIGHTMAN, do.
THOMAS BLAGDEN, do.
WILLIAM EASBY, do.
JOHN F. CALLAN, do.
JAMES LYONS, Richmond, Virginia.
J. P. KENNEDY, Baltimore, Maryland.
JOHN WETHERED, do. do.
O. C. TIFFANY, do. do.

March 28, 1846.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 7, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

"Look to the Senate."—It is scarcely necessary to direct the reader's attention to the brief but significant speeches of Messrs. Webster, Allen, and Clayton, which will be found in our columns. Mr. Webster's speech is said to have been delivered with remarkable emphasis, almost amounting to solemnity, and to have made a corresponding impression on the Senate and the numerous audience.

A very remarkable speech of Mr. Benton, delivered two days afterwards, will be found immediately following the above debate.

How goes the battle!—In our last we gave our readers such views as we then had of the state of the contest between Messrs. Leak and Shepard, the rival candidates for Governor—for we imagine that theirs will be the only rivalry in this campaign. But it appears that we were mistaken in one particular: The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, which we classed as friendly to Mr. Leak, has hauled down his name, and put up that of Mr. Shepard! The change is apparently made with great reluctance, and only for consistency's sake. The following is the Jeffersonian's only article on the subject, in which the reason is given; and it will be observed that there is not one word of commendation of Shepard! This is cold comfort for the selected champion of Locofocoism.

FROM THE JEFFERSONIAN.

"*The Governorship.*—It would seem that *all* the fates have conspired to annoy some of us Democrats in the selection of a candidate for Governor. At the first start, Mr. Fisher was the undivided choice of our party. At the critical point, he was forced to decline. Next, our own townsman, the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, was unanimously nominated by the State Democratic Convention. He was also compelled to decline. Next, Walter F. Leak, Esq., was started, and had hardly got into the field, to our knowledge, before James B. Shepard, of Raleigh, was announced as a candidate by the Democratic State Central Committee. We hope this ends our trials on this subject, and that inasmuch as "a *bad beginning* makes a *good ending*;" we shall next August see Mr. Shepard triumphantly elected Governor. As we were among those who invited and urged the Central Committee to act in this matter, we shall take down the name of Mr. Leak, and run up that of Mr. Shepard as our candidate."

We beg leave to suggest to the Jeffersonian, that if it was a "bad beginning" to nominate Fisher and Caldwell, it is a *worse ending* to take Shepard.

The Jeffersonian, like the Standard, does not publish Mr. Leak's Address, nor even allude to it, though a copy was expressly sent to it. This way of *dodging* an unpleasant matter has long been practised towards Whigs, but we did suppose that the leaders of their own party could claim an exemption from such injustice. In all the gross slanders and misrepresentations propagated against us, by the Locofoco press of this State, we believe that never in a single instance could we prevail upon the slanderer to admit the truth into his columns. Mr. Leak, who has been a most liberal patron of his party papers, making unusual efforts to extend their circulation, had a right to expect more liberality, or gratitude, or justice, in return. But he should have reflected, that they who were guilty of foul play towards an opponent, only required the occasion to present itself, to be equally false to a friend.

P. S. The Jeffersonian has since published the Address, but regrets that it was ever written. The Standard has not.

Mr. Leak addressed the people at Elizabeth Town on Tuesday of last week, being Superior Court week, and left on Wednesday for Wayne county. We understand that in Bladen his party all go for him against Shepard.

Undignified Legislation.—The late Legislature of Virginia passed an act directing a sale of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and the incorporation of the purchasers thereof, by the name of the "Sea-Board and Roanoke Rail Road."—The act directs the sale of all the estate, &c., wheresoever situated, "together with all the franchises, privileges, and immunities, belonging or appertaining to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, as well in Virginia *as in North Carolina*," and confers upon the purchasers "all the franchises, rights, privileges, and immunities, granted to and conferred upon it at any time heretofore by this State *and the State of North Carolina*."

After thus *modestly* conferring chartered privileges within the State of North Carolina, the act contains the following extraordinary provisions:—

"*Be it further enacted*, That if, at the sale of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, or any time thereafter, the State of North Carolina, or any company incorporated in said State for purposes of internal improvement, shall become the owner, either directly, or by Agent, or otherwise, of the said Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, hereby authorised to be sold, or of the said Sea Board and Roanoke Rail Road, the General Assembly of Virginia hereby reserves the right by special act of Legislature or otherwise to revoke all the powers, privileges and immunities to be conveyed by the sale of said road, and to declare the same null and void.

"*Be it further enacted*, That in case the authorities of the State of North Carolina shall at any time by legal process or otherwise deprive the Petersburg Railroad company of any of the privileges and advantages of its charter obtained from that State, by an act heretofore done, or omitted to be done by the said Petersburg Railroad company, or by any means whatsoever prevent the aforesaid Petersburg Railroad company from conducting their operations on so much of their railroad as lies within the State of North Carolina or any part thereof, by reason of an act heretofore done or omitted to be done by the Petersburg railroad company, then all the rights, privileges and immunities hereby granted to the aforesaid Sea-Board and Roanoke railroad company shall cease and be determined, until the State of North Carolina shall reinstate the Petersburg rail road company in all the privileges granted them in the several acts passed for their benefit by the said State, or until the Legislature of Virginia shall otherwise direct."

We do not know what it was that induced the Legislature of Virginia thus needlessly to *disgrace itself* by the passage of such an act;—needlessly, we say, for it could scarcely have entered into the head of the most long-eared animal in that body, that either the State of North Carolina, or any company in it, would think of purchasing a Rail Road nearly all of which lies in Virginia; nor yet that the "legal process" of "the authorities of the State of North Carolina" would be paralyzed, and the Petersburg Rail Road Company be converted into a perfectly irresponsible body, not to be called to account for "any act heretofore done or omitted to be done,"—by the awful threat held over our heads *in terrorem*, of suspending the rights of the new Sea Board Company, until the State of North Carolina shall *cave in*, by reinstating the Petersburg Company!!

Will somebody enlighten us as to what all this means, if it means any thing? We want to feel affronted at somebody, for what appears to be meant as an insult to our good old State; but really as the thing stands, we don't know whom to quarrel with. The Legislature of Virginia has evidently made too great a fool of itself for any one to feel angry with it.

Rail Road from Raleigh to Columbia.—Several communications on this subject have appeared in the National Intelligencer lately, which we did not copy, because, though favorable to the object, they were objectionable to a North Carolinian. The following is free from such objection, and presents matter for serious consideration:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

Through the columns of the Intelligencer I wish to call the attention of the public to the route by the capital of North Carolina, through Fayetteville, Cheraw, and Camden to Columbia, and thence to Augusta, south. A railway extends to Raleigh, and we desire this road shall be continued along the route indicated above. To the companies north of Raleigh and to those south of Columbia, the completion of the railway between these points is a matter of primary importance. To the Government it is no less so—first, because it will secure the most certain and prompt transportation of the mail, for all time; and, secondly, because it will secure greater safety and security. The failures on the lower route are many, and the great Southern and Northern mails are every night in the year exposed on the ocean. Suppose war were to take place with England, or any other Power, would the Postmaster General think of continuing the mail by way of Wilmington to Charleston by water? Now, if this is a matter of such importance to the Government, why could not a plan of the following kind be adopted: Suppose it now to cost the Government for the daily transportation of the mail from Raleigh to Fayetteville the sum of $10,000 per year, let the Government say to a company we will issue to you our scrip for $200,000, payable in thirty years, at the rate of five per cent., if you will agree to build this railway and secure to us the transportation of the mail daily for thirty years, and also the transportation of all the stores of the Government, in case of war, and of all persons connected with the Government. With such a proposal we doubt not the road would be forthwith completed. The Government has at Fayetteville an arsenal, intended to be one of construction. So far as it has progressed, there is said to be no building of the kind in the country superior to it, and as far as a comparison has been made or can be made, the completion of the buildings and making it a great arsenal of construction for the South would be accomplished at a great saving to the Government. There can be no doubt that such a road would be, if the line can be continued through to New Orleans, the great travel line, and become the great internal highway, as it should be, passing through the capitals of the Atlantic States. In case of war, in case of civil commotion, in the event of any great movement which made it important that the power of a State or the States should be exerted, where would you look but to the Executive officer of the State at her capital, her heart?

I might urge this matter by other reasons, and draw this article out longer, but you can do so much better, if you think well of the scheme, and, with the collected wisdom of the nation at Washington, if any thing can be done, I hope it will be done.

Copy of a Letter from a distinguished citizen of Georgia, connected with the Georgia State Rail Road, to a gentleman of North Carolina.

Augusta, March 11, 1846.

Dear Sir: Since the extension of the Georgia State Road to Oathgaloga, (near New Echota,) a very heavy travel is beginning to set in from the Valley of the Mississippi, going North. This has greatly increased the interest felt in this quarter, to have the connection made by Fayetteville and Raleigh. I am requested to inquire whether there is any early prospect of this Road being commenced between Raleigh and Fayetteville. You are apprised, that the work is in progress from Gadsden to Camden.

Will you be good enough to answer the question, and state when the charter expires, (if one exists) from Raleigh to Fayetteville. This Road, from Raleigh to Fayetteville, would be a good Road and profitable, whether the line should be completed or not. But if the Road from Gadsden to Camden, and this line (Raleigh to Fayetteville,) were completed, the intervening distance would be so much reduced, that an early completion of the entire Road would soon follow. Yours, &c.

Recovery of Mr. Foster.—Mr. Foster, whom we mentioned in our last as having disappeared in a state of mental derangement, was found in the woods on Friday last, in a state of great exhaustion from want of food and the effects of a wound which he is supposed to have inflicted on himself. He had been absent six days, probably without any food during all that time. His mind is restored, and it is hoped that he will recover from the wound.

The trial of Thomas Ritchie, Jr. for the murder of John Hampden Pleasants, is going on at Chesterfield Court House, Va. Ritchie is defended by ex-Minister Andrew Stevenson, ex-Speaker John W. Jones, and Samuel Taylor. The prosecution by R. W. Flournoy.

More M. D's.—At the Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, 168 gentlemen received the Degree of M. D., of whom the following were from North Carolina:—

Wistar Blount, Wm. A. Check, Gaston D. Cobb, D. H. Crisp, Isaac F. Dortch, John R. Eborn, Wm. S. Jacobs, Robt. H. Marriott, Bartlett Y. McNairy, Moses G. Pierce, Robt. A. Sanders, Wm. L. Shoemaker, Wesley Swift, Benj. L. White.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 30th, Mr. Sam Houston, Senator elect from the State of Texas, appeared, and, his credentials being read, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Speight, it was

Resolved, That the Senate proceed to classify the Senators from Texas in their respective classes of service, in the usual mode prescribed.

Whereupon three ballots were placed in the ballot-box, and Mr. Houston drew No. 1, which assigned him to the class of Senators whose terms expire in 1847; and Mr. Rusk drew No. 3, placing him in the class of Senators whose terms expire in 1851.

The important debate then occurred which will be found entire in the preceding page of the Observer.

Mr. Barrow of Lou. spoke on the question of notice.

On Tuesday, Mr. Cass spoke for nearly three hours in support of 54 40—an unqualified notice—the passage of the Oregon measures—and of the no distant expulsion of England's power from all of North America.

On Wednesday, the speech of Mr. Benton (noticed elsewhere,) was the only incident of importance.

On Thursday, Mr. Cass replied at length to Mr. Benton.

On Friday, Mr. Ashley, of Arkansas, spoke in favor of the notice and of the whole of Oregon.

The answer of the President to the call made on motion of Mr. Webster, for the documents connected with the Ashburton Treaty, was received, and Mr. Webster declared his intention, on Monday, to defend himself, and that Treaty, from attacks made upon it in the Senate.

On Saturday, Mr. McDuffie spoke at length in favor of the basis of 49° in accordance with the terms offered in 1818, and on subsequent occasions; said the only alternative was such a settlement, or war. He would vote for the notice, in such a form as would render it subservient to that adjustment. He contended that, for agricultural purposes, Oregon is not worth a fig!

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the bill appropriating $1,479,807 to supply deficiences in various appropriations for the present fiscal year, was further debated, and passed, 108 to 38.

The House then took up the Sub-Treasury Bill, and a number of speeches were delivered on it.

On Tuesday, the House agreed to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, instead of 12, as heretofore.

A resolution was adopted, to close the debate on the Sub-Treasury Bill on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

The House then took up the bill, and several speeches were made, until the number of members present had been gradually reduced to about 20, when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

On Wednesday, the bill was further debated.

On Thursday, the bill was again discussed till 1 o'clock, when debate was closed by resolution. Many amendments were offered, among them one by Mr. Graham of N. C. requiring that the sureties on the bonds of the Sub-Treasurers should be owners of unincumbered real estate to the amount of the bonds, and that the bonds should create a lien upon such estate. This was *adopted*, 73 to 67, but on the pretext of an error in the count, the vote was taken again, and it was *rejected*, 81 to 64. The bill was finally passed, 123 votes to 67, and sent to the Senate. It requires all payments to or from the Government, to be made in gold or silver, from and after the 30th of June next.—[The Yeas and Nays show, we believe, a strict party vote, and of course, therefore, Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Dobbin, Daniel, McKay, and Reid, voted for the bill; and Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and Graham against it.]

On Friday, the whole day was devoted to a bill appropriating $400,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

On Saturday, private bills.

A terrible fight.—Our readers are aware that the Locofocos of New York State are divided into two factions, calling themselves "Old Hunkers" and "Barnburners," and that a bitter feeling has gradually arisen between them, producing far more of hostility than exists between the Whigs and Locofocos. The Albany Argus, which belongs to the Old Hunker faction, gives an account, headed "*Infamous Outrage and Ruffian Atrocity*," of the attempt to hold a County Convention within 12 miles of that City, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. It says that "Bullies and ruffians" were present in great numbers, who "prevented the ingress and egress of delegates, except such as were to the taste of the conductors," and adds,—

"Mr. James R. Rose was struck and knocked down, by Edward Brinkerhoff, a member of the general Committee: * * Gray-haired men were knocked down with clubs, and with broken pieces of furniture, (the chairs, tables, stovepipe, &c., were smashed by the assailants,) others were kicked and stamped upon, and others were struck and wounded in the head and face, and cut by a small spring blade attached to a ring on the finger—and the ruffians were armed in other respects, a sheath dagger and a pistol having been picked up after the affray. Of course every man's life was in the hands of these brutal and unprovoked assailants, there being no egress from the room, except through the door, which a portion of them surrounded. Lawrence Van Dusen, an esteemed Democrat of Bern, a conceded delegate, elected by the unanimous vote of the town, was knocked down and stamped upon, and three of his teeth knocked out. He was greatly injured; and it was reported on Thursday night that he died of his wound. It was at least miraculous that he escaped with his life."

The Argus adds that among 'the *official* persons in attendance, 'not one' of whom 'attempted in any manner to restrain these outrages,' were John Van Buren, the Attorney General, A. J. Colvin, the new District Attorney, Judge Bramball, Canal Collector Southwick, and so on.

The 'Old Hunker' delegates, 'finding their persons and lives unsafe at the place at which they had called the meeting, adjourned to Gallup's United States Hotel,' in Albany, to the number of fifty-seven.

Incendiarism.—Great consternation was produced in three of the principal Hotels in New York last week, by attempts to burn them. On Sunday night the City Hotel was fired in the sixth story, but the flames were extinguished with little damage. On Monday night both the Astor and Howard were fired, the former in several rooms at once. The roof of the Astor was damaged to the amount of 8 or $10,000. The object was undoubtedly plunder.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian (Locofoco,) of the 23d inst. says:—"Mr. Clay, who has spent several months in this city, went up the river on Saturday afternoon, on the Alexander Scott. During his residence here he mingled freely with our citizens without distinction of party, was welcomed by all, and left with those benedictions and good wishes which should always attend a great statesman, who has rendered eminent services to his country."

The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the money market is becoming seriously *tight*, and commercial affairs assuming a gloomy aspect, though this is the season for activity. Large amounts of specie are shipping to foreign countries.

In Charleston, (S. C.) says he, there have already been more than a dozen failures: some of them heavy. One firm has stopped who it is said within three months have purchased goods in this city, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to an amount not less than *two hundred* (possibly *three hundred*) *thousand dollars*.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

This odious measure was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday last, and, by the application of the legislative screw, the discussion was brought to a close yesterday, and the bill passed by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This is a bold step of the dominant party in Congress, after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840. One currency for the Government and another for the People is a system obnoxious to our free institutions, repugnant to public sentiment, and will never be tolerated in a free country. If we are permitted to augur the future from the past, public indignation will pronounce upon it and its authors a final doom in 1848.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Campaign.—The "Standard" speaks in raptures, as in duty bound to do, of Mr. Shepard's speeches at Franklinton and Henderson. Amongst other things, it is stated that "he mentioned his opponent with much respect and expressed a wish to have him present."

If Mr. Leak be intended by "this opponent," we have nothing to reply; but if Gov. Graham is meant, then we say, on the authority of a better "Democrat" than the Editor of the "Standard," (for he has never changed his political coat,) that the statement is erroneous. At Franklinton, he spoke most discourteously of the Governor, and, amongst other pitiful charges, arraigned him for giving the price he did for the Rail Road, when he might, *possibly*, have bought it for $1,000! When he had finished, a political friend took him aside, and told him, that he had played the very d—l with Democracy—that every body, thereabouts, was in favor of the Rail Road, and that he had better drop such chat in that region. Accordingly, the next day, at Henderson, Mr. Shepard was as silent as death, about the Rail Road!

This same "veteran Democrat" (*ride* the "Standard,") informs us, that Gov. Graham will beat the "allied powers" three, if not four, to one, in Granville County, where there has been always a cross and pile chance.—*Raleigh Register.*

Walter F. Leak, Esq.—We understood, that the Editor of the "Standard" intended to excommunicate Mr. Leak from the Democratic fold this week, but he generously spares him yet a little space for repentance. "We would again" saith the "Standard," in the "kindest and most respectful spirit, call upon him, by his regard for his own reputation, and for the welfare of the party, to *withdraw from the field*. No good can come of the course he is pursuing."

If Mr. Leak proves insensible to such an appeal as this, then we shall set him down as incorrigible indeed.—*Ib.*

Foul play.—The "Standard," as we predicted, refuses to publish Mr. Leak's Circular. What right has it, professing to be the organ of "Democracy," to refuse to publish a communication from a prominent and highly respectable member of his party, who bore the heat and burden of the day, when the Editor himself was in his swaddling clothes. To say nothing of the injustice manifested towards Mr. Leak, the refusal is decidedly impolitic; because, the people will read it elsewhere, and will be apt to conclude, and justly too, that it was the home truths which it contained, that caused its suppression.—*Ib.*

Let the Whigs be cautious in interfering with the fight between the two Democratic candidates for Governor and their followers. It is a family affair—like a "scrimmage" between man and wife, in which no one dare intermeddle without drawing upon his pate the concentrated wrath of both parties. An old acquaintance of ours, in Granville county, used to relate an incident in point, which he declared had drawn from him a vow never again to attempt to interfere in a family fight. In passing a house on the road, one day while pursuing his journey, his attention was arrested by a furious battle going on between a man and his wife. He hastened to the scene of action and attempted to part the combatants, when both of them turned fiercely upon *him*, and gave him one of the soundest drubbings he ever received. Let the Whigs be careful and watchful. Though they have greater strength *than both factions* put together, if they become listless and indifferent, or attempt any friendly interposition, they will expose themselves *hors du combat*, to a united attack from these their enemies, which may prove disastrous. Let them be armed and fortified at every point, as well in the contest for Governor as for the Legislature.—*Raleigh Star.*

Action.—Demosthenes and Daniel Webster agree in attributing eloquence to action. Both proved their theory true, by their action. A clergyman we have read of, did the same thing more demonstrably. —His wife has just been buried and he was closing the service over her grave. Stretching forth his hand and pointing towards the grave, he said; 'there the wicked cease from troubling:' and then placing his hand on his breast, continued 'and the weary are at rest.

YET ANOTHER.

From the Susquehanna Register.

Although the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skilful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in the Register, caught the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured at Bentley & Mitchell's in Montrose. Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparent improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similiar diseases, that they may likewise partake of its benefits.

A Friend to Humanity.

7th mo. 5th 1840.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 6, 1846. 5-3w

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Sampson D. Lany, Capt. A. J. TROY to Miss MARIA J. SMITH, youngest daughter of Dr John Smith.

In Cumberland county, on Thursday the 19 ult., by Alfred Jackson, Esq., Mr. DANIEL WILLIS, of Bladen county, to Miss ANN WRIGHT, daughter of Bryan Wright, dec'd.

In Hayneville, Lowndes county, Alabama, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Knapp, JOHN P. STREETY to Miss ANNA G., daughter of E. Marvin, Esq., all of that place.

DIED,

At the residence of the Hon. Henry Potter, in this vicinity, on Friday night last, ABNER NASH, infant son of the Rev. Frederick Nash, aged 3 months.

In this county, on the 19th ultimo, Miss ANN BUIE, aged 40 years, daughter of John and Mary Buie, dec'd. She had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., of scarlet fever, LUCY JONES, aged 6 years and 7 months, daughter of Asa A. Brown, Editor of the Chronicle. Aso, on the 18th ult., of scarlet fever, ANNA JANE, daughter of Mr. Archibald Black, in the 6th year of her age. Thus for the second time within about a fortnight have the parents been visited with the severest of afflictions. They lost a son on the 3d ult. Also on the 25th ult., of scarlet fever, SIDNEY DEEMS, son of Mr. Wm. J. Love, Jr., aged 3 years and 5 months.

At Woodland, Brunswick county, on the 26th ult., Mr. JONATHAN ROTHWELL, aged 71.

In Hillsborough, on the 25th ult., Mrs. ROSANNAH FAUCETT, wife of Mr. Thomas Faucett, aged about 42 years.

At Detroit, Michigan, on the 11th of March, in the 37th year of his age, Lieut. EDWIN R. LONG, of the United States Army, son of the Hon. John Long, of Randolph county, N. C. Lieutenant Long entered the regular service immediately after he had passed through the course of study prescribed at the Military Academy, West Point, and continued in the army until his decease. He had taken the degree of M. D., and was making arrangements to locate himself in Cincinnati, Ohio, there to engage in the practice of medicine. But it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps; he has been called away in the prime of life, leaving a widow and three orphan children to mourn his loss. Lieut. Long was a striking exemplification of the fact that the soldier and the christian are altogether compatible. Whilst he faithfully served his country, he at the same time sat as a disciple at the feet of the meek and lowly Jesus. It must be an unspeakable consolation to his numerous friends and acquaintances to know, that as he had lived, so he died, *a christian soldier*.

Hillsborough Recorder.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 13th ult., Mr. JOHN MORRISON, in the 78th year of his age.

In Cabarrus county, on the 15th ult., Mrs. ESTHER PHIFER, relict of Mr. John Phifer, in the 62d year of her age.

In Salisbury, on the 21st ult., Mr. DANIEL H. CRESS, a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years a merchant of Salisbury, in the 48th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 7

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¾ a 7	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1¼ a 2

REMARKS.—Receipts of Cotton continue light; principal sales at 7. Flour, a fair supply coming in, sells at 4½ to 5¼. Bacon 8½ to 9. Corn 75 to 80. Oats 40 to 45. Sales of new virgin dip Turpentine at $3 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, soft 3 50, hard 1 80. A few bbls. new virgin dip sold for 4 00. Tar 1 52. Lumber and Timber extremely dull, supply large, no change in prices. White Oak bbl. Staves 15 00 per M. Nothing doing in Red Oak Hhd. Staves. Shingles have fallen to 1 25 to 1 50. Bacon, hog round, fair quality, 7½, at which a sale of 6000 lbs. A cargo of Corn selling at 65. Sales of Fayetteville Flour at $5, 5 25, and 5 50. Lime, from store, 1 37½. Molasses 20. No. 3 Mackerel $4 to 4 10.

CHERAW MARKET—March 31.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6¾ to 8. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At Charleston, Cotton 6½ to 8¼—a rise. N. C. Corn 70 to 75. Oats 47. Flour 5¼ to 5¾.

At New York, Cotton firm. Uplands 7 to 9. Flour 5 12 to 5 43. Corn 67 to 69.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,572,623 bales, against 1,950,382 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 28th, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with goods for J D Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co, H L Myrover & Co, G & H McMillan, H & E J Lilly, T S Lutterloh, D & W McLaurin, W G Matthews, J H & J Martine, E W Willkings, W Draughon, Gardner & McKethan, H Branson, and J Waddill, Jr. of this place; and for J Worth & Co, J A Worth, W Clark, S Perry, N Kendall, R A King, E & W Smith, M D Smith, McAdoo, Scott & Co, and Scott & McAdoo, of the interior.

Also, April 5, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for J D Starr, Cook & Troy, J D Williams, C T Haigh & Son, S Mims, H Branson, F D Breece, Rockfish Co, J Waddill, Jr, S T Hawley, R M Orrell, E C Hall & Co, Gardner & McKethan, and C P Mallett, of this place; and for W Welsh, E Wright, A Brower, W Winkle, Z Cofer, M Watson, Rankin & McLean, N Hunt, D Fold, F J Swann, J J & A C Blum, T Zeverly, W J Parham, T Jackson, C Hargrave, M Autry, A D McLean, W P Hall, W J McConnell, Holt & Carrigan, W Roper & Co, T C Pfohl, and C Phillips, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.—Brig Teazer from St. Thomas. 30.—Schrs. R. W. Brown from New York, North Carolina from Barbadoes, Welcome from New Orleans. 31.—Schrs. A. R. Thompson from Philadelphia, Papen from New York. April 3.—Brig Electro from New York.

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

I. O. O. F.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be held in Wilmington, on the second Tuesday (12th) of May next.

Subordinate Lodges may send up their Reports and Dues by the hands of their Representatives.

J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1846. 5-3ws

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbernian, and Norfolk Herald, will give the above three weekly insertions, and forward accounts to Junius D. Gardner, Gr. Treas'r, Wilmington, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening, at the Brick Store, foot of Haymount, 5 doors West of Briggs's Hotel, an entire

New Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets and Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash, will be sold at low prices for Cash, or on time for approved Notes.

JOHN D. STARR.

April 6, 1846. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the concern of Smith & Gause, he takes pleasure in informing his friends and old customers, that he will continue at the same stand, and do a Commission and Grocery Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, March 31. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having bought out SMITH & GAUSE, offers for sale at the same Old Stand,

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE,
40 do. Rio do.
25 do. St. Domingo do., 14 do. Java do.
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar, 2 do. N. O. do.
10 bbls. N. O. do., 5 do. Muscovado do.
Crushed, Pulverised and Loaf Sugar,
Tea in Chests and Catties,
15 hhds. Molasses,
Half doz kegs Tobacco,
Mrs. E. B. Miller's Snuff,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
8 do. Adamantine do.
W. Hall & Sons patent Mould Candles,
10 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap,
4 do. Extra do.
50 bags assorted Shot, 6 kegs Powder,
Bar Lead,
A full assortment of narrow & wide Iron,
50 kegs cut Nails,
4 boxes Hartford Collins' Axes,
2 do. Bradley's do.
6 doz. assorted Hoes,

And many other things in the Grocery line, all of which he offers at reasonable prices, and shall be glad to see old friends and customers call in, and give him a trial. He also does a General Commission and Forwarding Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, April 2. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed FRANCIS A. TERRY, Esq. of Rockingham, his lawful Attorney, to collect all debts due him, and settle all his business.

WM. R. VAUGHAN.

March 23, 1846

The subscriber has been legally authorised to settle with the debtors of William G. Webb, formerly of this town; and also with all persons in North Carolina owing the Estate of Geo. Goodrich, late of Cheraw, South Carolina.

He hopes that all persons indebted to either of the above, will call at his office in this place and promptly settle, "as he cannot choose, but act."

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C. }
March 30, 1846. } 5-3wi

BAY WATER.

CARRINGTON'S superior BAY WATER, from the Island of St. Thomas. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 6. 5tf

Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country. Nothing can equal its success in relieving human suffering.

Oxford, New Haven co., Con., Jan. 4, 1845.

Dear Sir: Having witnessed the effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine, with a certificate of agency. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also

Yours, &c., HENRY DUNHAM.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Richmond County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that I do forewarn all persons from trading with my wife, SALENAY WRIGHT, as she has left her home without any cause. As I do not intend to pay her contracts, any person or persons letting her stay in their house may not expect me to pay her board.

ALBERT WRIGHT.

April 4, 1846. 1wp

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Our Stock is large, consisting of **Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**, which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

March 1846. 3-4wi

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.)
New York, (up Stairs.)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

Daniel Webster (the Newburyport Herald is our authority for the anecdote,) after his return from Europe, asked a friend to guess whose were the American names better and more universally known and admired in England than all other American names put together. His friend answered Washington and Chief Justice Marshall. No, said Mr. Webster, I mean living persons, and they are Judge Story and Peter Parley: for while the former is known to every lawyer in England, and generally among the educated classes, the latter has entire possession of the young hearts of old England—that wherever he went into an English family, and the children were brought in and presented to him as Mr. Webster, an *American* gentleman, they would be sure, with scarcely a single exception, to approach him, and looking him in the face, with the utmost anxiety expressed in theirs, would say, do *you* know "Peter Parley?"

SETTLING IN TEXAS.—A Mr. Owen, of Arkansas, publishes a letter in the Arkansas Gazette, expressing his great thankfulness at getting back from Texas, which he says is more overrated than any country he ever saw. Hundreds would return, if they could; and poor men have no business there.

A [illegible].—A writer in the N. E. P[illegible] states on the authority of the Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, that when the French had possession of the Valley of the Ohio a feud arose between the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, in the Valley of Wyoming. The children and women of each tribe were gathering fruit upon the Wyoming side, when a dispute arose between them, concerning the *[illegible] a large grasshopper, [illegible] by one child and claimed by another.* This led to the question of boundary and territorial right. When the warriors returned from the chase, they took part with their respective women—a fight [illegible]—the Shawnees were defeated, and [illegible] the Valley by their conquerors. "Let him that readeth understand."—*[illegible]*

A [illegible] Patronage of the Newspaper.—The [illegible] Pioneer states that it has a subscriber, a lad of eleven years of age, who pays his subscription in eggs, and having but one hen, he expects [illegible] other day." This is certainly a [illegible] worth having.

SHAVING SOAP.

THE Super Essential Walnut Oil Military Shaving SOAP, superior to all others for [illegible].

S. J. HINSDALE.

March [illegible]. [illegible]

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

A FEW BOTTLES of [illegible].

S. J. HINSDALE.

[illegible]

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY [illegible].

E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies [illegible] State, on proper [illegible] Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation [illegible] years. Its capital is $200,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President [illegible].

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. [illegible], 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE [illegible] AGENCY in this place. [illegible] Risks against Fire [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] other good Companies.

Applications [illegible] containing a proper description of the property to be [illegible] will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000 all paid in. [illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to insure their fellow-citizens as throughout the [illegible] against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandize, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with [illegible], caution and liberality, as they trust [illegible] to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept 9, 1845. 75-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

[illegible] HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 [illegible] Sherry Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes [illegible],
5 [illegible],
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

ALSO—

[illegible] Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto [illegible] Spring Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; the Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 50; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Manners, 1 [illegible]; Mother's Book, 50; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 50; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, [illegible]; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

February 2.

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE

Dec. 2.

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company,

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,
Edward Richardson,
James Phalen,
S. A. Lawrence,
Edwin R. Tremain,
S. M. Crandall,
John Breasted,
James Cruikshank,
J. Leander Starr,
William B. Cozzens,
Herman D. Gould,
Theodore A. Meyer,
Cyrus Chenery,
Lawrence Hill,
W. H. Townsend,
Robert Lane,
John T. Gilchrist,
J. H. [illegible],
Charles L. Vose,
Zadock Pratt,
George C. De Kay,
Loring Andrews,
Joseph B. Nones,
Leonard Appleby,
Asa S. Crosby,
John J. Herrick,
Abraham Van Nest,
John B. Lasala,
Samuel Sherwood,
James Cook,
E. T. Aldrich,
George Whitaker,
Thomas Monahan,
George Palen,
William Burgoyne.

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
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Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages offered by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are not offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The [illegible] advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus [illegible] the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

[illegible]

Conditions in the policy less onerous [illegible].

The [illegible] profits [illegible].

Being [illegible].

The rates of "Life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully [illegible] to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of premiums—their [illegible] profits—and the benefits afforded by their Loan Department—[illegible].

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a Single Life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-Day.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind:—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases:—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 1. 83-6mpd

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.
Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 75
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,
James Brown,
H. W. Hicks,
A. Norrie,
D. A. Comstock,
P. M. Wetmore,
Henry K. Bogart,
A. Woodhull,
R. L. [illegible],
E. C. [illegible],
Thos. B. Richards.
James Harper,
James Reyburn,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Thos. W. Ludlow,
Leonard S. Suarez,
A. M. Merchant,
John Cryder,
Schuyler Livingston,
Spencer S. Benedict,
Richard Irvin,
Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
Lewis Benton, Secretary.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency at Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Agents also for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, [illegible] will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1846. [illegible]

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded to them FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, [illegible].

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage or to town as shippers may wish.

[illegible] Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on the river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

[illegible] that this Company's [illegible] is sufficient to pay the expenses of [illegible], ARE PREPARED AND WILL FOLLOW UP [illegible] Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants [illegible] in Wilmington as they are [illegible] for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feeling it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their [illegible] without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy, it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ **A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.**

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing**, consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere de Laines; plain black Gros de Swiss and figured Gros de Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edgings; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts, super black and col'd kid Gloves; [illegible], merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Pants and ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; [illegible], back, and side Combs; jet, [illegible], and horn Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors, taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE

CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, consequently at reduced prices, will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 3000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLauran.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting up these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMillan

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, at their OLD STAND next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, an entire

New Stock of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Viz: Sup. blue, black, and olive brown Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; sup'r Satin and Cassimere Vestings; Drap d'Ete; Earlston and Muslin Ginghams; printed and Organdy Muslin; shaded Balzorines and Ombra Barege; black and colored Silks; Book and Swiss Muslins; Jaconet and Cambrics; black and blue-black Crape; black and blue Alpaca Lustre; Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Corded and Muslin Skirts; Ladies' Corslets; black and colored Cambrics; Italian Cravats and Scarfs; Irish Linen; Brown Holland and Silicias; brown and bleached Shirtings; Linen and Cotton Diaper; Linen and Cotton Checks for Coats and Pants; Brown Linen and Drilling; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric ditto; Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose; Ladies' sup'r Kid Gloves and Mits; Gentlemen's white and colored Kid Gloves; Florence Braid, Lace, and Triangle Bonnets; Fringes and Ribbon; Children's Leghorn and Gypsey Hats; Beaver, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Panama Hats. Also, a great variety of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; with a great many other Goods, too tedious to mention. As the above Stock is entirely new, it is well worthy the attention of country Merchants to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods will be sold low for Cash.

March 17, 1846. 2-6w

COLOGNE WATER,

OF superior quality, for sale by the gallon, quart, or bottle, by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

March 17. 2-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

1100 and 1200 Acres on Black River and on Black Mingo, Cumberland county, N. C.

TO be sold in Fayetteville, before the Court House, on the 1st Monday in May next, over ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES on Black River, below Sudy's Falls—the remotest point probably not more than three miles from good landings on the Cape Fear, and a level way.

ALSO, more than 800 acres on Black Mingo, about eight miles from the landing below Sudey's Falls.

These lands are all in forest, and chiefly valuable for Turpentine and Tar, with some ton timber. The former tract has a capital winter range for cattle, the latter a more productive soil. A re-survey will soon be made.

Persons desiring to buy are referred to Thomas Johnson, Esq. near Averasboro', who will show said lands. For further information as to title, &c. apply to Mr. George Shepherd of Fayetteville.

Terms will be declared on day of sale.

ROBERT G. EDWARDS,
Attorney for the heirs of R. H. & M. C. Draughon.

March 14, 1846. 2-ts.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE.

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and birdseye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 75tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle. Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.

March 10. 1-tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 164 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground, about 2½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, N. Y., in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—*Dear Sir:* I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's, appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you my hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch longer [illegible] the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any, when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hope of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which, amidst all the *hair humbugs* which have been advertised in the papers, I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it *will [illegible] the hair grow*, and no mistake, at least on some heads.

GEO. W. EATON,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23. 3-3w

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, living near Little Catfish P. O. Marion District, S. C., a tolerably black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shouldered, his head appears to be drawn down between his shoulders, when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is apt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off brown woolen round coat and pants, rather ragged, and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Maj. Arch'd [illegible] of Richmond county, N. C., in Nov. last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

JAS. W. BASS.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

North Carolinian and Raleigh Register copy till forbid and forward account to J. W. B.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., a Negro girl by the name of AMY, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. She has a small spot on one side of her face that is darker than the balance of the skin; she stands quite erect. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I get her.

DANIEL McDONALD.

Moore county, March 26, 1846. 3-tf

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.

A. J. ERAMBERT, Agt.

Dec. 23. 90-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 91-tf

WHOLESALE

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,
No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

James Moore, Ex'r, *vs.* Jane Moore, Thomas D. Moore, James King, (Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd,) John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet D. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Sampson, at Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and show cause why the last Will and Testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final Probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

1500] T. I. FAISON, Clerk.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. [illegible]

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. [illegible]

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will continue to carry on and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. [illegible]

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co. } Fayetteville, N. C.
J. D. Williams, Esq.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the R[illegible] Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the Marlboro' Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. [illegible]

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller of Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mulatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me in the said county of Rowan, four miles south-west of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Guilford, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, [illegible] on her tongue, and is a little [illegible] the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.

December 13, 1845. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kinds of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. [illegible]

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.

Nov. 14, 1845. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 CTS A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ **This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,**

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf